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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,017	10/31/2003	Gilbert G. Weigand	06975-335001/ Personaliza	7142

26171   7590   07/29/2009
FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.
P.O. BOX 1022
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022

EXAMINER
BRUCKART, BENJAMIN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2446	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/29/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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PATDOCTC@fr.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/698,017	WEIGAND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	BENJAMIN R. BRUCKART	2446	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 June 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-58* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-58* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Claims 1-58 are pending in this Office Action.

Claims 1-8, 10, 21-25, 30-34, 49-51, 53, and 58 are amended.

The objection to the specification is withdrawn.

The 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraph rejections are withdrawn in light of

applicant's arguments.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed in the amendment filed 6/4/09, have been fully considered

but they are not persuasive. The reasons are set forth below.

Applicant's invention as claimed:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed
in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for
patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an
international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this
subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United
States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 3, 6-15, 17-21, 23, 25-29; 30, 32, 34-43, 45-49, 51, 53-57; and 58 are
rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication
2002/0023010 by Rittmaster et al.

Regarding claim 1, a method of managing access to content (Rittmaster: page 1, para 9-11), the
method comprising:

receiving a first content request initiated at a jukebox for access to a content selection
(Rittmaster: page 2 and 3, para 31, 35; the recipient processor);

determining that a permissible location for content selection has not been specified
(Rittmaster: page 3, para 36, pre-recorded geographic information; or determining the gps
position; para 38);

identifying, during the first content request, a jukebox location corresponding to a
location of the jukebox (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36-38);

setting, based on determining that the permissible location for content selection has not
been specified and, using the jukebox, the permissible location for the content selection as the
jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36-39; the setting is done either by the recipient
processor when the gps is set, this setting is used to after the determine step);

receiving a second content request at the jukebox for the content selection (Rittmaster:
page 3, para 35; request for access to server; page 5, para 51-52);

reading, during the second content request, the content selection to determine the
permissible location for rendering the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39-40);

relating, during the second content request, the jukebox location to the permissible
location (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39); and

enabling the second content request when the permissible location supports access to the
content selection from the jukebox location during the second content request (Rittmaster: page
3, para 39).

Regarding claim 3, the method of claim 1 wherein receiving the content request includes
triggering the content request based on the jukebox downloading the content selection from a
host (Rittmaster: page 2, para 31; page 5, para 56).

Regarding claim 6, the method of claim 1 wherein receiving the content request includes triggering the content request based on the jukebox accessing an encoded, publicly-distributed signal so that the publicly-distributed signal may be accessed in a decoded form (Rittmaster: page 2, para 31; page 5, para 56).

Regarding claim 7, the method of claim 1 wherein identifying the jukebox location includes using a Global Positioning System receiver to determine the jukebox location associated with the jukebox accessing the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36-38).

Regarding claim 8, the method of claim 1 wherein identifying the jukebox location includes using network information associated with the jukebox generating the content request to identify the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 8-9, para 83).

Regarding claim 9, the method of claim 8 wherein using network information to identify the jukebox location includes correlating an Internet Protocol (IP) address with a geographical region that encompasses the jukebox (Rittmaster: page 8-9, para 83).

Regarding claim 10, the method of claim 1 wherein identifying the jukebox location includes identifying a user identity associated with the content request or the jukebox related to the content request, correlating the user identity with billing information, and using the billing information to identify the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 20, para 163).

Regarding claim 11, the method of claim 10 wherein determining the permissible location includes reading a location label associated with a medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 12, the method of claim 10 wherein reading the location label includes reading a geographical location or region from which access to the content selection is permissible (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 13, the method of claim 10 wherein the location label is magnetically encoded
on the medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 33; page 10, para 94).

Regarding claim 14, the method of claim 10 wherein the location label is optically encoded on
the medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 33).

Regarding claim 15, the method of claim 10 is usually encoded wherein the location label is
visually encoded on the medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 33).

Regarding claim 17, the method of claim 1 wherein relating the jukebox location to the
permissible location includes determining whether the jukebox location lies within a geographic
region described by the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 18, the method of claim 17, wherein determining whether the jukebox location
lies within the geographical region includes determining whether the jukebox location lies within
a predetermined distance of the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 5, para 54; range from
coordinates)

Regarding claim 19, the method of claim 17 wherein determining the permissible location
includes resolving an address to a location (Rittmaster: page 8-9, para 83).

Regarding claim 20, the method of claim 17 wherein determining the permissible location
includes resolving company information to an address (Rittmaster: page 8-9, 12; para 83, 112).

Regarding claim 21, the method of claim 1 further comprising denying the content request when
the permissible location does not support using the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 3, para
39).

Regarding claim 23, the method of claim 1 further comprising enabling the content request for a limited class of content requests when the permissible location does not support using the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 5-6, para 58).

Regarding claim 25, the method of claim 1 further comprising enabling the content request when the user registers to participate in a location-based content regulation system (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 26, the method of claim 25 further comprising providing an automated interface enabling the user to participate in the location-based content regulation system (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 27, the method of claim 1 further comprising enabling the permissible location to be modified (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 28, the method of claim 27 wherein enabling the permissible location to be modified includes modifying the permissible location by interfacing with a host that manages the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 29, the method of claim 27 wherein enabling the permissible location to be modified includes enabling the user to modify the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 30, a location-based content regulation system (Rittmaster: page 1, para 9-11) comprising:

      a content system structured and arranged to receive a <u>first</u> content request initiated at a jukebox location for accessing a content selection (Rittmaster: page 2 and 3, para 31, 35; the recipient processor);

a determining processor structured and arranged to determine that a permissible location for content selection has not been specified (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36, pre-recorded geographic information; or determining the gps position; para 38);

a location processor structured and arranged to identify, during the first content request, a jukebox location corresponding to a location of the jukebox (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36-38);

an encoding processor structured and arranged to set, based on determining that the permissible location for content selection has not been specified and, using the jukebox, the permissible location for the content selection as the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36-39; the setting is done either by the recipient processor when the gps is set, this setting is used to after the determine step);

the content system being structured and arranged to:

receive a second content request at the jukebox for the content selection;

read, during the second content request, the content selection to determine the permissible location for rendering the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 35; request for access to server; page 5, para 51-52);

a regulating processor structured and arranged to relate the jukebox location to the permissible location during the second content request (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39); and

a decision processor structured and arranged to enable the content request when the permissible location supports access to the content selection from the jukebox location during the second content request (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 32, the system of claim 30 wherein the content system is structured and arranged to trigger the content request based on a jukebox downloading the content selection from a host (Rittmaster: page 2, para 31; page 5, para 56).

Regarding claim 34, the system of claim 30 wherein the content system is structured and arranged to trigger the content request based on a jukebox accessing an encoded, publicly-distributed signal so that the publicly distributed signal may be accessed in a decoded form (Rittmaster: page 2, para 31; page 5, para 56).

Regarding claim 35, the system of claim 30 wherein the location processor is structured and arranged to use a Global Positioning System receiver to determine the jukebox location associated with a jukebox accessing the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36-38).

Regarding claim 36, the system of claim 30 wherein the location processor is structured and arranged to use network information associated with a jukebox generating the content request to identify the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 8-9, para 83).

Regarding claim 37, the system of claim 36 wherein the location processor is structured and arranged to correlate an Internet Protocol (IP) address with a geographical region that encompasses the jukebox (Rittmaster: page 8-9, para 83).

Regarding claim 38, the system of claim 36 wherein the location processor is structured and arranged to identify the jukebox location by identifying a user identity associated with the content request or a jukebox related to the content request, correlating the user identity with billing information, and using the billing information to identify the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 20, para 163).

Regarding claim 39, the system of claim 36 wherein the location watermark reader is structured and arranged to read a location label associated with a medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 40, the system of claim 39 wherein the location label indicates a geographical location or region from which access to the content selection is permissible (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 41, the system of claim 39 wherein the location label is magnetically encoded on the medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 33; page 10, para 94).

Regarding claim 42, the system of claim 39 wherein the location label is optically encoded on the medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 33).

Regarding claim 43, the system of claim 39 wherein the location label is visually encoded on the medium that includes the content selection (Rittmaster: page 3, para 33).

Regarding claim 45, the system of claim 30 wherein the regulating processor is structured and arranged to determine whether the jukebox location lies within a geographic region described by the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 46, the system of claim 45 wherein the regulating processor is structured and arranged to determine whether the jukebox location lies within a predetermined distance of the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 8-9, para 83).

Regarding claim 47, the system of claim 45 wherein the regulating processor is structured and arranged to resolve an address to a location (Rittmaster: page 8-9, para 83).

Regarding claim 48, the system of claim 45 wherein the regulating processor is structured and arranged to resolve company information to an address that can be resolved to a location (Rittmaster: page 8-9, 12; para 83, 112).

Regarding claim 49, the system of claim 30 wherein the decision processor is structured and arranged to deny the content request when the permissible location does not support using the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 3, para 39).

Regarding claim 51, the system of claim 30 wherein the decision processor is structured and arranged to enable the content request for a limited class of content requests when the permissible location does not support using the jukebox location (Rittmaster: page 5-6, para 58).

Regarding claim 53, the system of claim 30 wherein the decision processor is structured and arranged to enable the content request when the user registers to participate in a location-based content regulation system (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 54, the system of claim 53 further comprising a display process structured and arranged to provide an automated interface enabling the user to participate in the location-based content regulation system (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).).

Regarding claim 55, the system of claim 30 further comprising a modification processor structured and arranged to enable the permissible location to be modified (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 56, the system of claim 55 wherein the modification processor is structured and arranged to modify the permissible location by interfacing with a host that manages the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 57, the system of claim 55 wherein the modification processor is structured and arranged to enable the user to modify the permissible location (Rittmaster: page 9,10, para 91).

Regarding claim 58, rejected under the same rationale as given to claim 1 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

   **Claims 2 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S.
Patent Publication 2002/0023010 by Rittmaster et al in view of U.S. Patent Publication No.
2003/0188007 by Unger.**

Regarding claim 2,

   The Rittmaster reference teaches the method of claim 1.

   The Rittmaster reference fails to teach triggering the content request based on reading an
optical disk.

   However, the Unger reference teaches receiving a content request includes triggering the
content request based on the jukebox reading an optical disk that includes the content selection
(Unger: page 5, para 52) in order to initiate communication between a device and host (Unger:
page 5, para 53).

   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention
to create the method as taught by Rittman to include triggered content request as taught by Unger
in order to initiate communication between a device and host (Unger: page 5, para 53).

Regarding claim 31,

   The Rittmaster reference teaches the system of claim 30.

   The Rittmaster reference fails to teach triggering the content request based on reading an
optical disk.

   However, the Unger reference teaches the content system is structured and arranged to
trigger the content request based on a jukebox to read an optical disk to play the content selection
(Unger: page 5, para 52) in order to initiate communication between a device and host (Unger:
page 5, para 53).

   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention
to create the method as taught by Rittman to include triggered content request as taught by Unger
in order to initiate communication between a device and host (Unger: page 5, para 53).

   **Claims 4-5 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S.
Patent Publication 2002/0023010 by Rittmaster et al in view of U.S. Patent Publication No.
20050060405 by Nathan et al.**

Regarding claim 4,

  The Rittmaster reference teaches the method of claim 1.

  The Rittmaster reference fails to teach triggering the requested based on analog content.

  However, the Nathan reference teaches receiving the content request includes triggering the content request based on the jukebox accessing an analog content selection so that the analog content selection may be accessed (Nathan: page 4, para 31) in order to allow immediate play on the remote device (Nathan: page 4, para 31).

  It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include triggering the requested based on analog content as taught by Nathan in order to allow immediate play on the remote device (Nathan: page 4, para 31).

Regarding claim 5,

  The Rittmaster reference teaches the method of claim 1.

  The Rittmaster reference fails to teach triggering the requested based on analog content.

  However, the Nathan reference teaches receiving the content request includes triggering the content request based on the jukebox reading a content label associated with accessing a film so that the film may be accessed (Nathan: page 1 and 4, para 4-5, 31) in order to allow immediate play on the remote device (Nathan: page 4, para 31).

  It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include triggering the requested based on analog content as taught by Nathan in order to allow immediate play on the remote device (Nathan: page 4, para 31).

Regarding claim 33,

  The Rittmaster reference teaches the system of claim 30.

  The Rittmaster reference fails to teach triggering the requested based on analog content.

However, the Nathan reference teaches the content system is structured and arranged to trigger the content request based on a jukebox accessing an analog content selection (Nathan: page 4, para 31) in order to allow immediate play on the remote device (Nathan: page 4, para 31).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include triggering the requested based on analog content in order to allow immediate play on the remote device (Nathan: page 4, para 31).

Claims 16 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent Publication 2002/0023010 by Rittmaster et al in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0087692 by Woods et al.

Regarding claim 16,

The Rittmaster reference teaches the method of claim 1.

The Rittmaster reference fails to teach polling the server.

However, the Woods reference teaches determining permissibility includes polling a host to identify where the content selection may be used in the content request (Woods: page 4, para 31) in order to determine if content is accessible (Woods: page 4, para 31).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include polling the server as taught by Woods in order to determine if content is accessible (Woods: page 4, para 31).

Regarding claim 44,

The Rittmaster reference teaches the system of claim 30.

The Rittmaster reference fails to teach polling the server.

However, the Woods reference teaches the location watermark reader is structured and arranged to poll a host to identify where the content selection may be used in the content request (Woods: page 4, para 31) in order to determine if content is accessible (Woods: page 4, para 31).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include polling the server as taught by Woods in

order to determine if content is accessible (Woods: page 4, para 31).

Claims 22 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent Publication 2002/0023010 by Rittmaster et al in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2006/0031558 by Ortega et al.

Regarding claim 22,

The Rittmaster reference teaches the method of claim 1.

The Rittmaster reference fails to teach limited time access.

However, the Ortega reference teaches enabling the content request for a limited period of time when the permissible location does not support using the jukebox location (Ortega: page 1, para 15) in order to prevent unauthorized access to content (Ortega: page 1, para 2-3).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include limited time access as taught by Ortega in order to prevent unauthorized access to content (Ortega: page 1, para 2-3).

Regarding claim 50,

The Rittmaster reference teaches the system of claim 30.

The Rittmaster reference fails to teach limited time access.

However, the Ortega reference teaches the decision processor is structured and arranged to enable the content request for a limited period of time when the permissible location does not support using the jukebox location (Ortega: page 1, para 15) in order to prevent unauthorized access to content (Ortega: page 1, para 2-3).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include limited time access as taught by Ortega in order to prevent unauthorized access to content (Ortega: page 1, para 2-3).

Claims 24 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent Publication 2002/0023010 by Rittmaster et al in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0225863 by Kajino et al.

Regarding claim 24,

     The Rittmaster reference teaches the method of claim 23.

     The Rittmaster reference fails to teach permissions.

     However, the Kajino reference teaches enabling the content request for the limited class of content requests includes enabling read-only operations and denying copy operations (Kajino: pages 2-4, para 37 and 16) in order to control the replication of materials based on ownership and authorization (Kajino: page 2, para 19-21).

     It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include permissions with content as taught by Kajino in order to control the replication of materials based on ownership and authorization (Kajino: page 2, para 19-21).

Regarding claim 52,

     The Rittmaster reference teaches the system of claim 51.

     The Rittmaster reference fails to teach permissions.

     However, the Kajino reference teaches wherein the decision processor is structured and arranged to enable read-only operations and deny copy operations (Kajino: pages 2-4, para 37 and 16) in order to control the replication of materials based on ownership and authorization (Kajino: page 2, para 19-21).

     It would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the method as taught by Rittmaster to include permissions with content as taught by Kajino in order to control the replication of materials based on ownership and authorization (Kajino: page 2, para 19-21).

REMARKS

     After three non-compliant amendments, the examiner has considered the amendments made to the claims including features of a first and second request and setting position information.

The Applicant Argues:

     the Rittmaster reference fails to teach the newly amended features specifically the
"<u>setting, based on determining that the permissible location for content selection has not been</u>
<u>specified and, using the jukebox, the permissible location for the content selection as the jukebox</u>
<u>location.</u>"

     In response, the examiner respectfully submits:

     The examiner maintains the rejection because the Rittmaster reference teaches the
limitation as claimed.

     The claim reads receiving a request, determining if the location has been specified,
identifying the location corresponding to the jukebox, and setting the location. The examiner
interprets the actions of determining and identifying as the features of Rittmaster that determing
a location for the recipient device so that the next step of determination to comparing location
based restricted and unrestricted content can be performed (Rittmaster: page 3, para 36-39).

     The step of setting the location information is performed by the determination and
identification step when such a location is found. Page 3, para 36 shows a user can manually
input the location information or it can be determined automatically by such devices as the GPS
or other means. This data is set as the location of the device and used when a subsequent request
for location based content is made, further detailed on page 5, para 52-53.

Conclusion

     Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this
Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).
Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

     A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE
MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO
MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after
the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period
will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37
CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this
final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to Benjamin R. Bruckart whose telephone number is (571) 272-
3982. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30PM. If attempts to reach the examiner
by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-
6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is
assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent
Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications
may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished
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information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Benjamin R Bruckart
Examiner
Art Unit 2446

/Benjamin R Bruckart/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2446